

1960-1961

Intimation.



**A. S. WATSON & CO.,
LIMITED.**

ESTABLISHED A.D. 1841.

WINE AND SPIRIT MERCHANTS.

WATSON'S

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VERY OLD LIQUEUR

SCOTCH

WHISKY

A Blend of the Finest Pure Malt

Whiskies distilled in Scotland

or

GENUINE AGE

AND

FINE MELLOW

FLAVOUR.

Robert Porter & Co.'s

BULL DOG

BRAND

GUINNESS' STOUT

in PINTS and SPLITS.

A. S. WATSON & CO.,

LIMITED.

ALEXANDRA BUILDINGS.

Hongkong, 7th July, 1910.

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Ordinary business communications should be addressed to The Manager.

The Editor will not undertake to be responsible for any rejected MS., nor to return any Contribution.

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The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 21, 1910.

TEMPERANCE BY UKAN.

What is the real intention of the Government with regard to the granting of licences to sell wine and spirits "to be consumed on the premises" in this Colony? Is the primary object aimed at no more than the plain target of abolition or prohibition of all consumption of alcohol in public, or is it the reduction, and diminution of the revenue derived from the scheme of taxation devised by Sir Frederick Lugard? Perhaps we should not have contrasted these two, as the latter might be viewed as a corollary of the former. Of course, if the Colony is to be committed to a policy of definitely bigoted totalism, there is little to be said that has not been said already. We have the cause of temperance, true temperance, too deeply at heart to permit anyone to misunderstand us in this matter. We have repeatedly explained our reasons for our disapproval of the advocacy of a tyrannical enforced totalism, reducing the voice of drinker to a mere whisper, and a man of strictly ordered and almost a very unobscured way of life, attached as great importance to the safeguarding of an

Englishman's liberty as to the drinking or rather procuring, his sobriety. In fact, that principle insisted on liberty first, sobriety afterwards. This principle of the Archbishop's is that of a great party of wise men in every state, not only in England. We have not the space or the time to discuss academic arguments of this kind; if not already familiar to most of our readers from their boyhood, will have become so by the perusal of journals devoted to what we may call a kind of school "extension courses" for men who realize the necessity of judging for themselves, but feel incompetent to do so without some guidance and the assistance afforded by the accumulated knowledge of previous inquirers. We can do no more than emphatically proclaim the faith that is in us. We understood that Sir Frederick Lugard's objects were, briefly these: to derive from the large trade in intoxicants which exists here, as it does in every large and prosperous community, a revenue sufficient to compensate for the gap made by the extinction of the source of financial supply formerly provided by the opium taxation, which used to fall on by far the largest part of the population—the Chinese; and incidentally, while supplying all the monetary necessities of the Colony, to regulate the consumption in public of alcoholic liquors by that class of person whose conduct ought always to be subject to regulation. The tax on spirits, in fact, might be of assistance to more than the revenue, and might conduce to the preservation of the King's peace, and of law and order and in that as in many other ways, to the cause of temperance. Licensing of restaurants, public houses, etc., naturally was subjected to a course of modification. Had the principle of this modification consistently remained that which we uphold, and have above referred to, all classes of the community would have had cause for gratification. But the policy to be adopted is utterly different, and all attempts to explain it end only in bewilderment. Not the least odd and puzzling of the official conduct of this business has been the sudden chameleon-like changes from secrecy to apparent frankness and from a forbidding and potent attitude of "you shall know in time, not before," to an almost Trans-Atlantic openness, and even boastful "gush." It is now no secret at all that the Licensing Committee is going to "make things hot" for retailers next November. There are excellent reasons for predicting that the greater hotels will be left in all the enjoyment of present custom and its future increase. There are some so-called "hotels" which are no better than low "boozing dens." If their licences are taken away no public or any worthy private interest will suffer. But even in sweeping away the apparently superfluous "bars," there are many matters to be taken into grave consideration. When the fleet is here, and when there are many foreign warships in harbour, there are always numbers of sailors, who rightly or wrongly, reasonably or unreasonably, desire to consume more or less, according to each individual temperament, of "strong waters" or malt liquors. We do not think that it would conduce to the public comfort to have all these men, especially at holiday time—say at Christmas—crowded into a few bars and crowding out all other people. Jack Tar, of whatever nationality, is an excellent fellow no doubt, but on shore his excellencies are best seen when distance lends enchantment to the view. Too many of him drunk in one area and too close quarters, is an undesirable phenomenon. Many of us can remember the truly awful condition of this Victoria City last Christmas and Chinese New Year, with fire-work-mad bluejackets hurling fire crackers all along the streets, and even our own irreproachable "hearts of oak" howling like lost souls up and down the Praya. We do not like the idea of the valiant gentlemen's activity being in future confined to the East end or the centre of Queen's Road. Again, one of the Government is to restrict restaurants to the sale of liquors at "liffin time" and "dinner"—i.e., to arbitrary hours fixed by the Licensing Committee. Now we have always been under the impression that the local official policy was the one which is everywhere recognized as the most efficient and most reasonable—viz. the encouragement of houses that catered for man's need of food, and supplied drink as an adjunct only. If these restaurants are restricted to certain hours, what will be the result? Many a hard worked man, whose occupation does not permit him to confine his meal times to the hours considered proper for liffin and dinner by the Licensing Committee, will be an enforced teetotaler when in an interval in his labour he is able to go to get refreshment. Far more, however, will repair, not to the restaurant with its wholesome meal and its "cup of fair water," but to the nearest bar, where he will satisfy his hunger with beer or stronger liquor, and if the establishment provides it, perhaps a bit of cut and cheese or a sandwich. This sort of thing is not healthy for the ordinary decent man, and as we point out, especially for the many men whose work involves unobscured and extremely doubtful quality of food and drink. The result is that the establishment provides it, perhaps a bit of cut and cheese or a sandwich. 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MILK IN THE TROPICS.

In the Far East, one of the most important factors in our domestic economy is the daily provision of milk, which forms such an essential to our every-day life, especially when infantile demands have to be taken into consideration. We in Hongkong do not require to trouble much about our milk supply, for we have such an excellent Dairy Farm, stocked with herds of cattle of the best Jersey, Ayrshire and Ayrshire breeds, that we do not have to trouble our heads much about the source of supply. The Dairy Farm is a treat to visit. The Company leases many acres of some of the most wholesome side of the island and its Farm is equipped with every modern appliance that can make the milk supply immune from possible contamination or defect. As compared with other tropical settlements Hongkong occupies a very favourable position, for, in most other Far Eastern places that we know, imported milk cows do not thrive and give but scanty returns from their udders. In Singapore, for instance, hardly any Europeans use anything but bottled milk or bottled milk as the case may be, for the general supply is all imported. We notice that at a recent meeting of the Municipal Council there (some say equivalent to our Sanitary Board here), the question of fresh milk supply was fully discussed on the basis of an inquiry that had been instituted by the Sanitary Committee. The President in commenting upon the findings of the Committee said that they had found that "the conditions in which buffaloes for milking purposes were kept, were in some cases indescribably filthy. Buffalo milk was very rich milk and therefore lent itself to adulteration, and until regulations dealing with all these sources of milk were passed so as to cover the whole island this milk would be a source of danger. The idea was that such buffalo-keepers should be notified and that after January 1911 no more buffaloes for milking purposes should be allowed to be kept." This resolution was agreed to. Then Dr. Moir of Taiping and Ipoh, who has had many years' experience in the East, appears in the list in defence of the allowance of the use of buffalo milk. He says:—"To introduce measures prohibiting the sale of buffalo milk because some buffaloes are kept under filthy conditions and because buffalo milk is rich and lends itself to adulteration would in my opinion be a great injustice to those who have invested money in milk buffaloes, and to the large section of the community that cannot afford to pay for cows' milk. After ten years' experience in Taiping, I can see no reason why the milk buffaloes of Singapore should not be kept under equally good sanitary conditions as the milk cows are." A very sensible argument. Commenting upon the subject, our Taiping contemporary, the *Pak Pinner*, says:—"Taiping (Taiping) may not have much to teach Singapore, but it can at least give it a lesson in cow keeping and milk supplying, and the Singapore Municipality instead of asking the Governor to approve of their drastic and draconic legislation should ask His Excellency's permission to send its sanitary officers to these parts to learn their business. The latter have taken such an absurd and silly view of things that we cannot help but come to the conclusion that they are either inclined to shirk their duty or are unfitted to have a say in the matter." In the Malay States one has either to use tinned milk or buffalo milk. The milking parties of our own Colony the same remark applies. Of the dozen, or so, of Chinese dairy-farm shops scattered throughout the City of Victoria their daily supplies are got from native buffaloes. Of course, when that milk is put up for public sale it has to conform to Somerton House standard just as in England, but as Dr. Moir points out, buffalo milk is about 50 per cent. richer than ordinary cows' milk and it can therefore be watered to that extent. As for goats' milk, which is used almost exclusively by our large Indian community of soldiers and civilians, it is said to be even richer in cream fat than buffalo milk, yet Europeans as a rule do not relish it. At any rate, we happen to be acquainted with the case of a young married couple here who were distressed with the loss of their first-born through failure of nutrition and who as a last resort took the advice of an Indian servant and fed the child on goats' milk, with the result that the boy grew fat and hearty and became the pride of them both and of the Indian servant as well. The whole crux of the milk question appears to be that we have just got to do as things will do with us. In the last number of *Tropical Life*, there is discussed the question of "Handling of Milk in the Tropics," and the Editor concludes that it is often best to use condensed milk in these latitudes for certain reasons, among which he specifies the following:—"That if a reliable brand of condensed milk is used the tropical consumer is able, whether in the city or away up-country, to obtain as near as possible the equivalent of fresh milk put up under hygienic conditions and kept free from foreign matter; condensed milk is especially suited for infants and isolated centres where fresh milk is unavailable or extremely doubtful in quality; it will open up and is a condensed milk can be contaminated by germs of milk."

(In E. got a woman was found for washing or cooling her hands in the milk she was selling) it makes good ice-creams for young people, and can be made up in numberless ways as custard, &c., to eat with fruits in the Tropics or elsewhere; being reliable in output it is excellent for babies' food. To a certain extent we agree with the conclusions of *Tropical Life*, but we still think that it would be absurd to do away altogether with the supply of buffalo or goat milk simply because some hygienic may not be kept strictly in accordance with sanitary regulations. In such case, it is the obvious duty of the local authority to rectify the shortcomings of the few not to condemn the whole.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

TRONOH pays a dividend of two shillings payable in London on October the first. Labat declares a sixpenny dividend.

The Bishop of Victoria asks us to state that he will be away from the Colony until October 31st and that in the meantime Archbishop Barnett has authority to attend to all urgent business for him.

A NEWSPAPER for hungry people, which can be eaten after being read, thus affording amusement for the body as well as the mind, is published in Paris, and is called *The Regal*. It is printed with an ink guaranteed non-poisonous, on thin sheets of dough.

A NEW change bank, the Eastern Bank, Ltd., has opened in Calcutta. The capital of the Eastern Bank, Ltd., is £1,000,000, of which £400,000 is paid. The head office and board of directors are in London. A branch has been opened in Bombay since last March.

A HAINANESE rubber merchant in the Straits Settlements chartered a steamer to take him home for a visit; he offered free passage to those of his fellow islanders who wished to accompany him, and one report says that so many applied that he was obliged to charter a second steamer.

Sir Henry and Lady Elphinstone had a house party at Myrtle Grove, Youghal, to meet Princess Louise of Schleswig-Holstein, who has arrived in Ireland to pay some visits. The guests included the Duchess of St. Albans, Lady Mary Aldworth, Captain and Mrs. Arbuthnot, and Mr. Fred Lewis.

IN connection with the mercantile proposal to equip our Harbour craft with motors, it is rather interesting to note that about 500 Japanese fishing boats are now equipped with motors. The Government in Tokyo is encouraging the fishermen to adopt this modern improvement, and there are still great numbers of boats there that might be so equipped.

THE Brisbane *Courier* and the *Telegraph* reproduce our account of the heroic rescue at sea of the crew of a large fishing junk in the typhoon of July last by Capt. G. L. Wilcocky of the Government tender *Shallop*. Our Australian contemporaries state that Capt. Wilcocky was for some time associated with the Port Office in Brisbane.

PRISONER'S ALLEGED MISDEED.

APPLICATION TO QUASH INDICTMENT. When the prisoner in the course of a murder trial before the Chief Justice at the Criminal Sessions this morning was being asked to enter his plea, Mr. Alabaster on behalf of the defendant moved that the indictment be quashed on two grounds. The first was that it was not alleged in the indictment that the crime took place near the waters of the Colony.

The Chief Justice said that was capable of two constructions. An island was part of the Colony. The plain construction of the indictment was that the crime occurred in a place in the waters of the Colony. Hongkong included various little islands.

Mr. Alabaster moved the first objection and proceeded to deal with the second ground on which he moved the motion. The name under which prisoner was indicted was a misnomer. The prisoner was indicted under an entirely wrong name. It was a pure accident, which he believed was admitted by the prosecution. The Crown had in fact gone so far as to call evidence to show that prisoner's name was not Leung Shing. The Crown had accidentally indicted prisoner under his wife's name.

The Attorney-General said he indicted the man under the name under which he was committed. He was going to ask his Lordship to add the names of Cheung Kung Hoi as an alias to avoid trouble, but his learned friend had anticipated him.

His Lordship—That will hardly meet the objection.

Mr. Alabaster submitted there was no evidence to show that prisoner ever gave the name under which he was indicted.

His Lordship—He has just answered to that name.

Mr. Alabaster—He has been told to do that.

The Attorney-General—He has given that name before.

His Lordship—There is no evidence to show that.

His Lordship—I am afraid there will have to be a separate trial on the point.

Mr. Alabaster—He says it's not his name.

His Lordship—It will come out during the trial.

The Attorney-General—I submit my friend's application is quite premature.

His Lordship—I shall reserve the point. If there is any issue I shall direct a special verdict.

Mr. Alabaster said that in England power was given to the Court to grant a special verdict in cases where a misdirection of the jury had occurred.

His Lordship—That is a question for the Court.

Mr. Alabaster said Mr. Alabaster's application was premature.

Alleged Gruesome Murder.

WOMAN THROWN OVERBOARD AND LISHING JUNK IGNITED.

GRAPHIC DESCRIPTION BY THE ATTORNEY-GENERAL.

Before the Chief Justice, Sir Ernest Piggott, at the Criminal Sessions this morning, Leung Shing was indicted on a charge of willful murder on 25th June last. Hon. Mr. W. Fea Davies, K.C., Attorney-General, instructed by Mr. B. L. Denny, J., from the Crown Solicitor's office, appeared for the prosecution and Mr. O. G. Alabaster, instructed by Mr. C. Wilson, of Messrs. Hinglins and Hastings, was for the defence, who entered a plea of not guilty.

The jury was as follows:—Messrs. D. A. Parson (foreman), M. A. R. Clark, R. M. N. Nikkel, W. H. T. King, W. Waterhouse, R. S. Kennell and R. Gallis.

The Attorney-General in the course of a graphic description of what must be termed one of the most gruesome murders in the annals of crime in this Colony stated that the charge against the prisoner was one of murdering a Chinese woman by dropping her into the waters of the Colony near Lamna Island on the 25th June last. The motive of the crime appeared to be a very curious one. There was nothing suggested against the woman which might have led to the act but it was supposed by the prosecution that the murder was committed because previous to the crime an attempt had been made to murder the woman's husband in which prisoner and two other men took part, but they had succeeded and that the woman might give evidence against the men. The husband of the deceased woman was in the habit of praying for the recovery of sick people. In fact, he copied the duties of a fisherman with those of a priest. Prior to the murder, he was asked by one of the men who was supposed to be concerned in the murder to pray for his infant son on his junk. The husband of the deceased woman did so but his prayers appeared to be inefficacious from the fact that the child died. That was not the first occasion that the husband had exercised such powers as Chinese divinations might possess, for he was also asked to pray for a daughter-in-law and previous to the murder another son was prayed for and died. On the day in question, the prisoner's boat was moored alongside that of the husband and there were also two other boats near by. Prisoner and two other men boarded the latter boat and engaged the man to say some prayers. During the recitation of some joss incantations, the man was violently struck on the head with a brass-headed stick. A chopper was next used with serious effects. The man was then left in the boat, as the men said, apparently dead. The wife was transferred to prisoner's boat. The husband afterwards saw his wife taken by the legs and dumped by one or other of the men and heard one of them call out "Put her overboard." He also heard one of the men say "She will not sink. Press her with a bamboo." The unfortunate woman's body was then passed down with a pole in order to prevent it from appearing on the surface of the water. Meanwhile the two boats which were alongside made for Stanley.

At this point, the Attorney-General was interrupted by Mr. Alabaster on the ground that he could not tack on the story of another crime after the woman's murder.

His Lordship—I don't know what the Attorney-General is going to say.

The Attorney-General—it's all part of the same narrative.

His Lordship overruled Mr. Alabaster's objection.

Proceeding, the Attorney-General stated that after the woman had been thrown overboard, the men returned to the husband's boat and, believing the latter dead, lighted some kerosene oil over it and cut the boat adrift, leaving the husband to the mercy of the waves. Fortunately for the administration of justice, the man was not dead. The joss paper did not produce the effects it was intended to do and soon after the men had left, the husband managed to put out the flames with the aid of water. He then fell into an unconscious condition and subsequently he was picked up by a number of fishermen and landed near Tsim Sha Tsui. The body of the wife was landed near Stanley and was immediately buried; owing to an advanced state of decomposition, it was subsequently exhumed and examined by a Medical Officer. After the affair was over, the men were not to be found in the districts of Aberdeen or Stanley. Eight days later, the prisoner applied in the Police for a new licence for his boat. Here, the Attorney-General explained to the jury that licences were issued yearly and the Crown attached considerable importance to that particular portion of the evidence as corroborating the evidence of one of the witnesses. The theory advanced by the prosecution was that the prisoner thought that both the woman and her husband were dead and the number of their boat would probably be missed. The mere fact of prisoner altering the number of his boat to ply his trade in Junk Bay rather than the place where the tragedy took place was suspicious. In other words, the prisoner attempted to disguise his boat. The story of the murder was a most gruesome tale. In conclusion, the Attorney-General informed the jury that there were certain details which he would submit when the proper time came which would justify their finding in a verdict of guilty against the prisoner.

Evidence having been called, the case was adjourned, his Lordship requesting the jury that as that was a murder case to refrain from discussing the evidence among themselves.

An unknown disease which advances with frightful rapidity, has broken out in a local asylum at Valladolid, Spain. Death in some cases ensued within a few days of the first symptoms being felt. A very fatal form of the disease is said to be spreading in a village in the face of the sea.

LAUNCH AT KOWLOON.

MRS. ANDERSON PERFORMED CHRISTIANITY CEREMONY.

Mrs. G. F. Anderson, wife of the late Mr. G. F. Anderson, General in Hongkong, performed a private ceremony this morning in connection with the launch of a new composite steam launch for the U.S. Navy Department at Manila. Bids for the construction were called for and the Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd., was awarded the contract after open competition. The building of the vessel was completed well within the contract time and this morning the launching took place at the yard of the Dock Co. at Kowloon in the presence of a select company of Dock officials and Mrs. Mrs. and Miss G. E. Anderson, and the American Vice-Consul-General and party. As the blocks were removed and the hull began to glide down the ways on the building berth, Mrs. Anderson broke the conventional bottle of wine on the bow of the vessel and named her the *Da Wang*. As a memento of the occasion Mr. R. M. Dyer, chief manager of the Dock Co., presented Mrs. Anderson with a suitable souvenir.

The vessel is a beautifully proportioned craft. The equipment of the vessel is complete in every way and consists of all the necessary modern auxiliaries for the smooth and efficient modern log of such a craft.

The dimensions of the *Da Wang* are as follows:—

Length over all, 95 ft. 6 in.

Breadth, moulded, 15 ft. 6 in.

Draft, 7 ft. 6 in.

She is provided with a set of vertical inverted cylinder direct acting triple expansion engines with H.P. cylinder 74 in., I.P. 114, L.P. 214, and length of stroke 22 in. The horse power of the main engine will be 185 when the engine is making about 215 revolutions per minute. Her boiler is 8 ft. by 9 ft. 6 in. with a working pressure of 175 lb. to the square inch. The launch will be capable of developing a speed of nine knots an hour. She is provided with a single screw.

The vessel was launched with machinery and boiler on board, thereafter towed to the fitting out basin of the Dock Co. for completion.

Mr. Brayfield, of the firm of Messrs. Gaimichael and Clarke, is supervising the construction in the interest of the Philippine Government.

HONGKONG CRICKET CLUB.

PROGRAMME OF PROMERASE CONCERN.

The following is the corrected programme of the Concert to be held on the Cricket Ground to-morrow evening commencing at 9.15 p.m.

PART I.

1.—Selection "O'valley Rusticana" Macgregor

2.—Tenor Solo "The Hand of The Buff" Mr. P. W. Goldring

3.—Violin Solo "Adoration" Borowski

4.—Soprano Solo "Copied at the Ferry" German

5.—Humorous Song "Selected" Mr. Frank Maitland

6.—Selection "The Buff" Private Collier "The Buff" Sullivan

7.—Selection "The Buff" The Band of "The Buff"

8.—Selection "The Buff" The Band of "The Buff"

9.—Selection "The Buff" The Band of "The Buff"

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54.—Selection "The Buff" The Band of "The Buff"

CHINA COAST METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

100

NAME	CLASS	TONS	GUNS	1.R.F.	CAPTAIN	LAST REPORTED AT
Alacrity	despatch vessel	760	4	1,000	Commander A. Lowndes	Shanghai
Assault	cruiser, and class	4,600	10	7,000	Captain R. B. Kidd	Colombo
Assault	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lt.-Comdr. E. G. Washington	Shanghai
Assault	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander E. H. Denovan	Shanghai
Assault	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Captain H. L. P. Hear	Kobe
Assault	water tank and tug	300	—	200	Matth. W. Smith	Hongkong
Assault	sloop	1,070	6	1,400	Commander C. T. Royne	Hongkong
Assault	torpedo boat destroyer	300	10	5,700	Lieut.-Commander G. E. Lloyd Thomas	Hongkong
Assault	cruiser, and class	4,600	10	7,000	Captain John Nicholas	Nagasaki
Assault	torpedo boat destroyer	375	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander R. J. Guy, V.C.	Yokohama
Assault	torpedo boat destroyer	375	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander H. S. Monroe	Yokohama
Assault	torpedo boat destroyer	380	6	5,000	Lieut.-Commander G. H. Hancock	Yokohama
Assault	cruiser, 1st class	6,800	14	31,000	Captain S. Farquhar	Yokohama
Assault	river gunboat	616	4	1,200	Lieut.-Commander T. J. S. Lye	Yokohama
Assault	surveying ship	2,070	6	1,400	Captain F. O. Leachman	Yokohama
Assault	armoured cruiser, 1st class	14,600	14	37,000	Captain Geo. G. Gayley	Yokohama
Assault	cruiser, 1st class	6,800	14	23,000	Captain L. M. Fowke, M.V.O.	Yokohama
Assault	river gunboat	180	3	200	Lieut.-Commander G. P. Leith	Yokohama
Assault	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander G. H. Woodward	Yokohama
Assault	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,100	Commander H. Stevens	Yokohama
Assault	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander G. L. Lucas	Yokohama
Assault	river gunboat	85	2	240	Lieut.-Commander R. J. Southby	Yokohama
Assault	torpedo boat destroyer	350	6	6,100	Lieut.-Commander J. M. Barr	Yokohama
Assault	surveying ship	4,050	6	—	Captain W. Eades	Yokohama
Assault	river gunboat	180	3	500	Commander O. J. Evans	Yokohama
Assault	river gunboat	710	6	900	Lieut.-Commander A. J. Buchanan	Yokohama
Assault	torpedo boat destroyer	355	6	6,300	Lieut.-Comdr. M. E. Ballie Hamilton	Yokohama
Assault	surveying ship	650	4	1,100	Lieut.-Commander C. Lloyd Thomas	Yokohama
Assault	torpedo boat destroyer	360	6	4,000	Lieut.-Commander E. L. Hancock	Yokohama
Assault	river gunboat	180	3	500	Lieut.-Commander M. R. Whelan	Yokohama
Assault	river gunboat	180	3	500	Lieut.-Comdr. R. B. Searle	Yokohama
Assault	river gunboat	180	3	500	Lieut.-Commander G. E. A. Mitchell	Yokohama

Flying Flag of Vice-Admiral Sir Alfred D. Mitchell, R.N., C.B., C.V.O., C.M.G., Commander-in-Chief.

